

Historical Library

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 5. NO. 40.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1907

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Department Store

Curios, Souvenirs, Postals, Stationery, Books and Periodicals, Cigars and Tobaccos

Large Stock of General Merchandise Always on Hand, Wholesale or Retail

Local Agent for Eastman Kodak Co., Victor Talking Machine Co., Washington and Mayer Shoes—the best all around line of Shoes in Alaska.—Amazon Hip Rubbers—the best yet, good looking and strong and guaranteed.—Finck's Overalls, Bridge & Beach Stoves, Ivy Flour—"it clings like the ivy"—once tried, always used.

Large Shipment of BRIDGE & BEACH Stoves already Received for the Fall Trade, so that you can make your selection early

Furniture, Carpets, Upholstery

Everything to Furnish a home will be found in this store. Come and see our new display of Beautiful

Crockery, Teasets, Dinnerset, Art Pottery

At Prices that Beat Competition

ENJOY THE FINE WEATHER

Take a Kodak with you, send your friends and store up for your old age some souvenir pictures of your own make of the beautiful Alaskan scenery

MINERS' SUPPLIES AND SPORTING GOODS, A SPECIALTY

See the new Remington Automatic Rifle. The Latest thing in the Gun World

Farquhar Matheson General Merchant and Forwarding Agent



Local and General

The Wrangell Drug Co.

Mining Location Notices kept in stock for sale at SENTINEL office.

Miss May Sylvester has returned home from below.

Rev. H. P. Corser went to Juneau on the Humboldt.

District Clerk Page was a passenger down on the Humboldt.

Dr. Wm. Hughes has been in Juneau for the past several days.

The Antelope came up from the Lake Bay cannery, Sunday.

Kuui Charley's daughter and Harry Sam were married last week.

J. C. Ensley is now manipulating the switches, etc., at the electric light plant.

FRATA—In the item on the tax levy, on 4th page, where it says "2 mills," it should say "2 PER CENT."

Charley Smith, foreman of the Olympic mines, was over to Wrangell, last Tuesday, for the first time in several months. He was looking for men, but as usual this year found them very few and far between. Mr. Smith says they are driving work as rapidly as possible, sinking a shaft in the Helen S.

Jimmy Joyce came in on the Pacific from the Olympic mines.

Two parties passed through town last Tuesday on their way from Juneau to Kettle in a small gasoline boat. They are hunting and taking their time as they go along.

Raspberries are almost gone, salmon fishing season is about ended, woodshed and coal bins are being filled, the fall fairs have set in, leaves and grasses are assuming a reddish hue, ducks and geese are going northward, all indicating the approach of winter.

The steam schooner Washington of Port Orchard, Captain Nason, made her initial appearance in this port, Tuesday morning, under charter of the Alaska Steamship Co. She carried 100 tons of coal for Johnny Grant, and had on board 600 tons of miscellaneous freight for points north.

A large number of Wrangell people certainly feel kindly and thankful to citizen Bruno Greif, who has allowed them to gather those luscious berries from his productive farm...

Jorgen Ronning is adding a good substantial brick chimney to his residence. That is what the town authorities should require of all owners and builders of houses in the town.

Supt. Babler expects to complete his this season pack of 72,000 cases of salmon within a day or two. If there are any fish in the country, Mr. Babler always gets them.

Messrs. Freemont King, Chas. Deppe, F. J. Hunt and daughters Elaine and Amy, all of Ketchikan, came up on the Cottage City for a visit with friends at Wrangell.

It will take the Lake Bay cannery people about three weeks yet to complete their season's pack of salmon. Humpies are now being taken in large numbers.

Six Canadian constables arrived up on the Princess Royal, bound for the Casciar in search of an Indian murderer, who is thought to be there.

Mrs. L. E. Hoopes and young son, of Seattle, relatives of Gordon Hoopes, arrived up Wrangell last night and are keeping house in Gordon's house.

The mill expects to finish cutting salmon boxes in another month. As to how late the mill will run this year depends on the weather.

After spending the past winter and summer at Callbreath's hatchery, Geo. Richardson has been in town most of the past week or two.

The Transcript says that Harry Collier has resigned as clerk at one of the Juneau hotels, and is now open for charter in that city.

Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Clark are still at Juneau, where the SENTINEL learns, Mrs. Clark is ill and in the hospital.

Only ten days more till the public school should open and the holiday season for the little folks will be at an end.

The steamer Princess Royal came in Monday to bring a few more big game hunters up the river.

Raspberries are almost gone, salmon fishing season is about ended, woodshed and coal bins are being filled, the fall fairs have set in, leaves and grasses are assuming a reddish hue, ducks and geese are going northward, all indicating the approach of winter.

FLOATING DOCK COMMENCED

A couple of weeks ago SENTINEL stated the fact that F. Matheson and John G. Grant intended constructing a floating dock for the accommodation of small craft coming into this port, and now we are prepared to give the information that the work of framing the dock is now going on under the able supervision of Frank Waterbury.

The framing will require some few days, and by the time this work is done the logs for the float will be here, ready for the planking, approaches, etc., to put the dock in condition for use.

The dimensions of the dock and approaches are approximately as follows: From the platform at the rear end of the hotel will be an inclined approach, six feet wide and about forty feet long, half of which will be hinged and the lower end fitted with a roller, permitting the approach to move back and forth as the tides ebb and flow. This roller will work on a floating bridge, six feet wide and fifty feet long, leading to the dock, proper, which is to be constructed of a raft of logs, 12x30 feet, nicely planked. No part of the whole affair, to be used by pedestrians, will ever be submerged, and a good safe footing is assured in approaching or landing from small boats or launches.

AN ALASKAN TROPHY

(Technical World Magazine) The record-breaking bear of the world from the wilds of Alaska now makes his bow to the general public. For nearly a year this great trophy has been in the hands of the taxidermists, who have patiently and skillfully modeled his giant form in clay and snugly fitted over the same his immense coat of brown fur. I have just had some close glimpses of the huge creature behind the scenes of the preparation department of the Museum of Natural History, New York, and also obtained a series of typical photos, showing his natural appearance in life, together with an interesting account related by a member of the hunting expedition as to locality, and some of the incidents connected with his capture. In life he was about the size of an ox, and measured nearly nine feet from tip to tail, stood five feet in height and weighed 1,600 pounds. The great hide would easily afford a cover for eight or ten sleeping men, while the spread of one of his long-clawed feet takes up a square foot of ground.

MOTOR BOAT GOSSIP

Walter Waters was over from Holbrook in the Seagirt last week.

Sam Cunningham and Peter L. Jensen went over to Zarembo in the Coraline May, Sunday, after deer.

Machinist Kinney had his launch out for a trial spin last week, going up Horn Cliff way.

John Ferry took a party of berry pickers over to Chieggoff Pass, Sunday, in the Ethel R.

Peter Jensen has installed a gasoline motor in his sailboat.

Jimmy Bradley and Tommy Jackson have ordered an eight horsepower gas engine for their fishing boat.

Mr. Corser's little launch is comfortably housed near the sawmill.

A party of local anglers went out in the Cora K., Sunday, and took a fine lot of trout from Pat's and Konk's creeks.

George Looker and Henry Danning took Mr. Cross of Boston over to Zarembo in the Queen, during the week for a little deer hunt.

The Flying Dutchman is laid up and will probably not be used again until trapping commences.

The local motor boat people are waiting anxiously for the completion of the floating dock, which is to be built for their special accommodation.

Ed. Lyons went down to Old Town last Thursday and brought up a fine raft of cedar logs for the shingle mill.

With the ending of the fishing season, the familiar bunch Raven will not be seen again until next year.

Fred Stackpole and Geo. Richardson left in the Salmon, Monday, for a hunt at Vixen Inlet.

"Jimmie Murphy has a furtive, worried expression in his left eye today. Wonder what's the matter? Has something happened to the Marion? No, come to think of it, today is the day Jimmie commits matrimony. His troubles haven't begun yet, though. Just wait until he's standing up in front of that preacher with his knees bumping together and his mouth all dry, and then he'll begin to wonder why in thunder he's got himself into such a fix, anyway!"—Miner.

C. F. Stedman and Wm. Geno killed a big wolf on Woronofski Island one day last week.

Miss Nettie Smith returned to her home at Bellingsham, on the Humboldt, after a pleasant visit at her Wrangell home.

THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Etc.

FRESH FRUITS IN SEASON

Logging, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits A SPECIALTY

Everything at Lowest Prices

St. Michael Trading Company

New Spring Goods Are Arriving Continually
Oil Clothes—Cannery Supplies

Large Assortment Ladies' Suiting and White Goods

Tin Shop in Connection

Camp Stoves, Heaters and Gasoline Tanks Made to Order

Odd Jobs on Short Notice

Sole Agents for Chase & Sanborn Coffee and Hercules Powder

Before Buying an Engine

Consider: That you will get just what you pay for; That you can't get something for nothing; That cheap engines are troublesome and expensive; That "the best is none too good."

THEREFORE BUY THE BEST

THE JAGER FOUR-CYCLE ENGINE

has stood the test of the U. S. Government Revenue Service by use in the far-away Pribiloff Islands, where absolute reliability is very necessary.

LIGHT OR
HEAVY
FROM THREE
TO FORTY
HORSEPOW'R

Moderate in Price, But Not "Cheap"

The JAGER ENGINE is not built to compete, as to selling price, with the so-called cheap engines, neither does the buyer pay for the name plate; but the engine is designed and built for service and immunity from repairs. Nothing but the best grades of material and the highest-skilled mechanics are used in their construction. The carburetor, firing and exhaust mechanism is specially designed to prevent the extravagant use of fuel and at the same time furnish the maximum power. This saving of fuel, alone, will more than make up the difference in price between THE JAGER and the "cheap" engines. Before applying power to your rowboat or sailboat, inquire for prices of

GEO. C. L. SNYDER, Wrangell, Agent for Southeastern Alaska

RAW FURS

WE PAY

High Prices for Fine Furs

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Percy's Fur House

OshKosh, - Wisconsin

John A. Kelly, of Petersburg, was in town a day or two during the week, on business. While here he placed an order for S. L. Hogue, the Petersburg hustler, for a lot of job work. Hogue uses nothing but the best of office stationery, and the fact that this office has done his work continuously for over two years is proof that he gets satisfaction at this office. Mr. Kelly also renewed his subscription to the SENTINEL.

SOME VERY GOOD SKIN BEAUTIFIERS and TAN ERADICATORS

Almarosa Cream and Almarosa Talcum Powder

These are two new preparations which have been giving excellent satisfaction in the east, and are used extensively. Buy them of

THE BAKER DRUG CO.

Wrangell, Alaska

At the last meeting of the Town Council, T. J. Case was appointed assessor for the year 1907.

In the season of the year when great strings of those palatable little perch are caught off the wharf.

After an absence of several weeks Harry Gartley reached home on the City of Seattle.

L. O. Patenaude has bought the property of Mrs. Tracy, in the central part of town.

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL ALASKA.

When the umbrella trust is turned inside out may be we all can afford to buy umbrellas.

If the Japanese should take San Francisco there is a probability that they would soon want to return it.

"The crop of children is the best crop of the nation," says the President. And it is no danger from the little green bug.

It takes more than an automobile to make a gentleman, but it is surprising how many counterfeits are in general circulation these days.

Mr. Roosevelt's remark that the best crop of all is the crop of children is probably all right, but nothing could be better than the crop of June brides' looks.

"Enter the Boo sisters—Peeka and Carl," says the New York Mail. Well, what's the matter with the others—Buga, Gaza, Ta and Bam? Don't discriminate.

The physician who says that most germs exist only in the imagination has in all probability been trying to read some of the late offerings in current fiction.

When two disagreeable people marry we are led to believe that Cupid has had the help of an invisible power in arranging matters in a way not to spoil two families.

Judge Holden of Chicago, who likened the law in certain cases to a kimono because "it covered everything and touched nothing," might have added that both supplied an opportunity for redress.

A green monkey was born in one of the New York "zoos" the other day, and a Massachusetts man claims that he has captured a white robin. Have the animals and birds themselves become nature fakers?

A Kansas paper remarks that the attention of price of bacon is not accounted for by any noticeable absence of hogs in the market. No, it is accounted for by the noticeable presence of hogs in the beef trust.

A Boston preacher announces that in eight years the reign of the devil will come to an end. This is important if true, and we could name several gentlemen who would like to know whose presidential administration Mr. Satan's reign is to end with.

When the Queen of Spain wishes to call her baby to her she does not say, "Alfonso Pio Cristina Eduardo Francisco Guillermo Carlos Enrique Eugenio Fernando Antonio Venancio, come here!" It would take too long to use all the twelve names given to him at his christening. It is probable that she simply says, "Oo tootsie, wootsie, darling 'ittle precious sweetkins, come to our own loving mommies womsie!"

The Norwegian storkling has passed a bill providing that women who acknowledge that they are more than 25 years of age and who pay taxes on an income of \$110 or more or who are married to men who pay taxes on such incomes, may vote. In arranging it so that the women will merely have to confess to more than 25 years, the storkling has done one of the most gallant acts recorded in the history of civilization.

Citizens of Spokane propose that adjacent portions of Idaho, Washington and Oregon be reassembled into a new State to be called Lincoln. Advocates of the plan maintain that this division is the natural one, with respect to the geographic formation, and also to the interests and occupations of the people. Strong opposition comes naturally from people in parts of the three States not included in the proposed new State. The idea is doubly interesting at present when the feeling for State lines is said to be dissolving all over the country; it indicates that the sense of the State unit is very strong, and that it is a matter of deep importance to a man whether he lives in Oregon or "Lincoln."

Railway accidents have been usually ascribed to insufficient equipment. Prof. F. H. Dixon, in an article in the Atlantic Monthly, concludes that the real difficulty is not mechanical but human. It is not the failure or the lack of the block-signal that causes the trouble, nor would the installation of automatic stops and other devices cure the evil. "The fundamental weakness of American railroading from the standpoint of safety is the wide-spread and almost universal lack of discipline." This conclusion accords with the experience of the race. Disciplined armies poorly equipped have triumphed over armies well accoutered and provisioned, but lacking in discipline. It is likely, however, that railroad employees will point out at once the lack of discipline begins in the poor generalship of the managers who demand impossible things of their soldiers.

A tramp does not tramp, he rides. This is one of the facts brought out by O. F. Lewis of New York in a paper read by him at the national conference of charities and correction at Minne-

apolis. Railroads are infested by tramps. The railroad is the victim of the shortsighted policy of local magistrates, and, in return, not with revengeful intent but by a sort of poetic justice, is the chief purveyor of tramps to the towns along its way. A tramp is arrested for vagrancy. To escape the cost of his imprisonment the court releases him on condition that he leaves town within twenty-four hours. That means that he gets on the first freight train and moves on to the next town. As every town is engaged in passing its tramps along the supply is never ending. If local authorities were not indifferent to the proportions of the tramp evil and wilfully blind to the way in which it is perpetuated it could be ended. If every town sent to the rock pile every vagrant found within its borders the trouble would be ended immediately, and the expense would be no greater than that occasioned by the process of passing tramps along. Tramps steal as well as beg. They set fires carelessly and in revenge. They cost the town officially, and the citizens individually, and the heavy burden placed upon the railroads by tramps comes upon the community ultimately. In the first five years of the century American railroads killed 1,900 passengers, 16,243 employees, and 23,964 trespassers on trains or tracks, the majority of the latter being tramps. The fact that 4,000 tramps or some such number can be killed upon the railroads without diminishing the visible supply is a clew to the number of them. When a town is unwilling to pay the hospital expenses of a trespasser who is injured, but not killed, the railroad settles the bill, but the public does not escape. The maimed man is thenceforth a charge upon the community either as a beggar or in some public almshouse. In Europe it is as much an offense to trespass upon the railroad's right of way as it is to break the law in any other manner. The magistrates realize that it is for the public good to keep unauthorized persons from walking upon the tracks or riding upon trains. America is an easy-going country, but the time has come when this problem must be faced and settled. The tramp costs too much, considering that he is not a luxury, an ornament, or a necessity.

NO WORTHLESS LAND.

IT is rather late in the day for the German opponents of the colonial policy to raise the cry that the imperial colonies are worthless. There is no such thing as worthless land. Neither history nor science gives us any warrant for declaring that the human race shall not some day turn every acre of the land surface to good account. The new agricultural science of dry farming is to-day supplementing irrigation in the reclamation of tens of thousands of acres in the "Great American Desert" of the old maps. At the German settlements on Victoria Nyanza, under the equatorial sun, they have found a way to raise every month in the year practically all the vegetables of Europe in the highest perfection. The French have found that a well yielding a thousand quarts of water a minute assures the irrigation of five thousand date palms. They are tapping underground sources in the Sahara. Of the wells they drilled in 1905, only one failed to bring water, more than one-third are yielding from 1,000 to 3,500 quarts a minute, the others are yielding substantial quantities, and they are creating new and fruitful oases in the desert. Twenty years ago the first explorer of Mashonaland wrote that he could see nothing there to attract European enterprise. To-day railways cross the country, hundreds of white farmers and miners are thriving, schools have been opened for young hopefuls of British parentage, and apple and grain harvests are gathered every year. We may trust our race, in the long run, to find a use for every neglected corner of the world. When these regions are needed in the scheme of human progress, human skill and perseverance will turn the waste places into utilities.

—New York Sun.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

NO WORTHLESS LAND.

LET us be frank in the day for the German opponents of the colonial policy to raise the cry that the imperial colonies are worthless. There is no such thing as worthless land. Neither history nor science gives us any warrant for declaring that the human race shall not some day turn every acre of the land surface to good account. The new agricultural science of dry farming is to-day supplementing irrigation in the reclamation of tens of thousands of acres in the "Great American Desert" of the old maps. At the German settlements on Victoria Nyanza, under the equatorial sun, they have found a way to raise every month in the year practically all the vegetables of Europe in the highest perfection. The French have found that a well yielding a thousand quarts of water a minute assures the irrigation of five thousand date palms. They are tapping underground sources in the Sahara. Of the wells they drilled in 1905, only one failed to bring water, more than one-third are yielding from 1,000 to 3,500 quarts a minute, the others are yielding substantial quantities, and they are creating new and fruitful oases in the desert. Twenty years ago the first explorer of Mashonaland wrote that he could see nothing there to attract European enterprise. To-day railways cross the country, hundreds of white farmers and miners are thriving, schools have been opened for young hopefuls of British parentage, and apple and grain harvests are gathered every year. We may trust our race, in the long run, to find a use for every neglected corner of the world. When these regions are needed in the scheme of human progress, human skill and perseverance will turn the waste places into utilities.

CORPORATIONS AND THE PUBLIC.

WITHIN recent years, almost within recent months, the attitude of some of the great corporations toward the public has changed. The men in charge who came in contact with the people used to give the impression that they did not care what any one thought of the way their business was done. In effect they said, "The money is ours, the property is ours, and we can do what we wish with it."

It is needless to remind ourselves that this is a mistaken view, not only for managers of corporations, but for men who have only their wages and families to manage. Every man and every corporation, which is an aggregation of men, have obligations to the community. The man must respect the rights of his neighbors. If he does not he is punished in some way.

Many of the corporations have acted as if those with whom they dealt had no rights which they were bound to respect. Events are making it clear to them that they are part of the complex social organization, and amenable to the laws that demand fair play.

This is a wholesome change. It is needless to speculate how much of it is due to the decisions of the courts that an officer of a corporation may not refuse to disclose

WAS A REAL HERO.

But San Francisco's Mayor Plundered City He Had Altered.

Eugene F. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco, in prison for blackmailing, dives in the city of which he was the chosen ruler and with other indictments hanging over his head, which may keep him in jail the better part of his life, was a real hero in the fearful period following the earthquake and conflagration of April 18, 1906. Men who had exonerated Schmitz for the vile rotteness into which the government of the city had been allowed to sink under his rule were tempted to forgive him because of his unselfish, efficient and wonderful labors in the days following the dreadful catastrophe. More to him than anyone else was given the credit, even by his enemies, of infusing into the people of the prostrated city the determination to build out of the ruins a finer and greater San Francisco than the one destroyed.

In that period of stress Schmitz displayed qualities of mind and heart which converted enemies into friends. For a time it looked as if Schmitz had reformed genuinely and for all time. He seemingly cut loose from the vicious ring of associates which had made the old San Francisco a stench in the nostrils of the respectable residents. In that period of hope the best men of San Francisco, who had long avoided Schmitz, became his associates and advisers. He was even tendered a banquet as a mark of the new esteem in which he was held.

But the reform of Schmitz proved transitory. Out of the ruins of the city emerged the "Municipal Crib." Before the earthquake the "Municipal Crib" was one of the ulcers of the vice-infested city. It was the most notorious den and the most profitable of its kind in the town. It yielded a revenue estimated at \$800 a day. It was practically a corporation the stockholders being the men who controlled the government of San Francisco. Schmitz was said to be a considerable stockholder, being represented in the wretched undertaking by his brother.

It was the reappearance of the "Municipal Crib" and the general suspicion that Schmitz was one of the chief beneficiaries of the vice institution that caused his new friends to run from him with horror and institute a campaign to purge the city of its Mayor and all his associates in the wild orgy of marketing vice and crime.

"There was another little chap," continued Bishop Burgess, "who refused to be a country weeker. He would stay in the city. No country for him."

"But why?" they asked him.

"Because they have thrashin' machines out there," said he, "and it's bad enough here, where it's done by hand."

There are people who will bestow a favor just for the pleasure they take in boasting of it.

Schmitz was not worth a dollar when

corporation methods on the witness stand and how much to an awakened sense of public responsibility. It is also useless to wonder whether the old "insolence of corporations" was merely the insolence of subordinates clothed with a little brief authority, who felt themselves responsible to their employers and not to the public.

That which is of importance is the growth of a proper and wholesome respect for the people at large and the dawning of a realization that every institution in the country is bound with indissoluble bonds to every other institution.—Youth's Companion.

RISE OF THE TROLLEY.

AST year about 6,000,000,000 passengers traveled by trolley in the United States, which is four or five times as many as used steam cars. An average of 17,000,000 trolley fares are collected daily in the country, and a third of a million employees are connected with electric transportation. The business is comparatively new, and is an illustration of the swiftness with which fresh adjustments of American industry can rise. Though 200 miles of horse car lines and 240 miles of cable lines are still operated, they are looked upon as curiosities that have been belated, and will disappear as soon as the traffic is put in the best shape.

The trolley is developing in traction lines as well as in city and suburban traffic, and this is one of its most important phases. It makes its way quietly, but even so rapidly combines its sections and may be said to have a future as broad as any State or region, or the continent itself. A line recently admitted by St. Louis keeps extending itself over Illinois, and is an object of interest in adjacent States. When it is seen that billions are now accommodated by the trolley, its utility in the daily business of the masses can be realized. Forces at work in the railroad situation are modifying and familiarizing it more than rate or any other form of legislation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE HANDICAP OF DRINK.

MANY railroad companies and other large corporations refuse to take men into their service who drink intoxicating liquors. They cannot afford, they say, to have their business depending on men who are unreliable, and men who habitually or occasionally drink too much are properly regarded as unreliable. The only safe way is to employ men who are sober all the time, and to discharge them when they cease to be so, and this is the basis upon which the world's important business is now being conducted. The man who has the alcohol habit may keep sober for weeks or perhaps months, but his employer never knows, and usually he never knows himself, what day he may fall to show up at the shop or office on account of being in an unfit condition to appear there. The victim of such habits is deserving of pity or sympathy, perhaps, but he is an unsatisfactory employee and few business concerns nowadays will tolerate him.—Kansas City Journal.

Strawberry's Origin.

Where Eperies, the picturesque Hungarian town, is now surrounded by beautiful gardens and fruit fields, there was at the time of King Bela II nothing but thick wilderness. Once this blind and unhappy sovereign was traveling in his realm. It was a warm, hot, sultry summer day, and while searching for a shady spot in which to rest he became lost. Dearly tired in consequence of his long wandering, he asked his attendants for a drink of water. They seated him on the soft, green grass in the cool shade of big old trees, and then the cavaliers separated to hunt for a refreshing spring.

Meanwhile, the king wanted to find out more about his resting place, and began to grope about him with his hands. Thus he discovered strawberries growing all about him, says the New York Herald. He ate them; so, partly quenching his thirst, he waited quietly for his gentlemen. After a short time they returned, some with empty cups, some with pearly spring water.

The king then said to his attendants: "Have the trees cut down around this place where my hands found the refreshing strawberries. Here shall arise a town whose name shall be Eperies (strawberry) in remembrance of this day, for all time."

As the king commanded, so it was. The wilderness was cleared, and in its place is a town whose arms carry the strawberry even to day.

A New Order of Things.

Shortly after the railway companies abolished the pass privilege a certain United States Senator, who had held his office many years, and had carried a pass all that time, boarded a train for Washington. He had forgotten to provide himself with the necessary ticket. Presently the conductor came along. He was one of the oldest men on the line, and the Senator, who had made many a trip with him before, cordially extended his hand.

"How are you, Gregory?" he said.

"First-rate, Senator," answered the conductor. "Glad to see you looking so well."

"Thank you, Greg. But why are you offering me your left hand?"

"Because I don't want my right hand to know what my left hand is doing."

"What is your right hand doing?"

"It's reaching for your fare, Senator," said the conductor, extending it with a grim smile.

Unusual.

"I understand she possesses a marvelous memory."

"She certainly does. She can remember what trumps are every time."

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Microscopic.

"Thought you said you were a mind reader?" said the caller.

"So I am," replied the professor.

"Well, why do you hesitate? Why don't you read my mind?"

"I'm searching for it"—Yonkers Statesman.

LITERAL.

"Well, what do you think of our rogues' gallery exhibit?"

"I call it a 'bum' show."—Baltimore American.

True Faith.

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Not in Chris-

RELIGIOUS

A Missionary Box.

"Listen, girls!" said Aunt Lols, when the sewing circle had settled itself to work, and needles and tongues were merrily busy. "Here's something that will interest you." And she read from a newspaper an item in which appeared the name of Rev. Philo A. Townsend, and some good thing he had done.

"What is it, Aunt Lols?" asked one of the younger women. She was "Aunt Lols" to them all, and they were all "girls" to her.

"Why, that's the man we packed a missionary box for—let me see—it must be forty years ago. I don't suppose any of you remember, but I do. He was a student then, and a bright one, too, but had to stop for a while for lack of money. We had no minister at the time, and he came here as a supply. Everybody liked him, and said he would grow to be a great man if he could only finish his education. But that was the trouble. He was in debt already, and our church was small and couldn't do much to help him, and I don't know whether he ever could have succeeded if we women hadn't taken hold and helped.

"We made him a missionary box. We knit stockings, and made underclothing—good warm flannels, too—and even so many useful things. Everybody liked him, and the springs of our nature so that there shall arise in us a joy that nothing on earth can take away. Wipe the tears off all faces, and give strength and courage to the weak, and a strong hope for good in the days before us.

The Wise Use of Mistakes.

"It is not the chipping off of the diamond's surface that polishes the diamond, but it is the wise use of the diamond dust or clippings, in the hands of a skilled lapidary, that the diamond's polish is finally secured. It is not the making of mistakes that makes a man, but it is the wise use of mistakes that enables a man to be made—become a polished man in his best sphere.

"I remember that box just as well, and how we sent it to him when he first got back to school. He wrote us a beautiful letter of thanks. And now he's pastor of that great city church! I tell you girls, this society has done some real good things."

"Do you suppose he remembers it?"

"I believe I'll write to him, and see," said Aunt Lols.

The next meeting of the little society found every one ready to hear the letter which, as they had learned already, Aunt Lols had received. The man had not forgotten. He remembered the very day of the month on which he received the box, and Aunt Lols' letter reached him almost exactly forty years after. It brought back his earlier gratitude with new meaning when he recalled it all through the memories of forty years. Aunt Lols removed her spectacles twice to wipe them while reading his letter. Then she recalled some of the sacrifices which the little society

Is Peru-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Peru-na be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that each one of them was of undoubted value in chronic catarrhal diseases, and had stood the test of many years' experience in the treatment of such diseases. THERE CAN BE NO DISPUTE ABOUT THIS WHATSOEVER. Peru-na is composed of the most efficacious and universally used herbal remedies for catarrh. Every ingredient of Peru-na has a reputation of its own in the cure of some phase of catarrh.

Peru-na brings to the home the COMBINED KNOWLEDGE OF SEVERAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE in the treatment of catarrhal diseases; brings to the home the scientific and knowledge of the modern pharmacist; and last but not least, brings to the home the vast and varied experience of Dr. Hartman, in the use of catarrhal remedies, and in the treatment of catarrhal diseases.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach or some other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure them. That doctor has tried to prescribe them. That doctor has tried to prescribe them.

BUT THEY ALL FAILED TO BRING ANY RELIEF.

Dr. Hartman's idea is that a catarrh remedy can be made on a large scale, as he is making it; that it can be made honestly, of the purest drugs and of the strictest uniformity. His idea is that this remedy can be supplied directly to the people, and no more be charged for it than is necessary for the handling of it.

No other household remedy so universally advertised carries upon the label the principal active constituents showing that Peru-na invites the full inspection of the critics.

Tickets to Europe
On All Lines Lowest Rates
For Rates and Information, call or write
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FOR SALE: New and second hand Guaranteed Fire and Burglar Proof Safes on easy Monthly Payments. 20 per cent less than you can purchase from any dealer. Give inside dimensions you want and we will quote you our lowest prices. Address P. O. Box 27, Seattle, Wash.



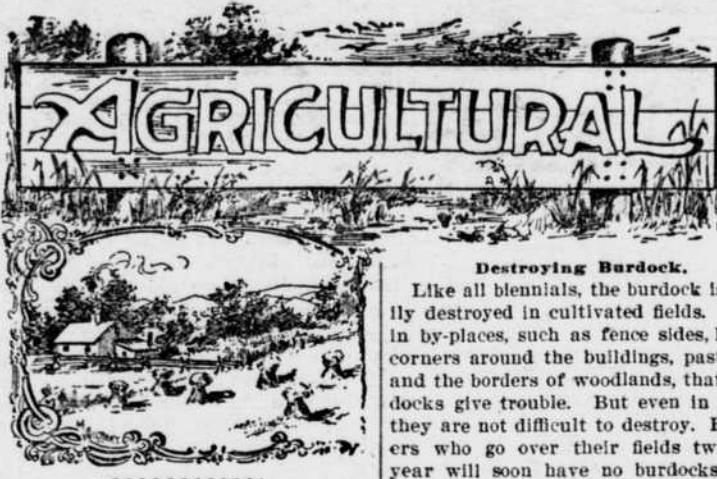
A St. Louis university has established a chair for chauffeurs. In New York State they have an electric chair at Auburn that is likely to be filled by a chauffeur or two if the killings continue.

FITS St. Vitus Disease and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, 102 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"Germs in liquids," we are told by a scientific journal, "are being killed by electricity." What about the germs in the germs that are killed and then the germs in the germs in the germs that are killed? How can we be sure that they are all rendered lifeless?

Attention.

Woman (expecting a call from her lover)—Oh, this waiting is something terrible! I can't stand it. (To maid.) Sophie, go outside and ring the bell three or four times hard!—Translated for Tales from Megendorfer Blaetter.



Destroying Burdock.

Like all biennials, the burdock is easily destroyed in cultivated fields. It is in by-places, such as fence sides, lanes, corners around the buildings, pastures, and the borders of woodlands, that burdocks give trouble. But even in these they are not difficult to destroy. Farmers who go over their fields twice a year will soon have no burdocks. In cutting them care should be taken to strike below the crown. Every plant cut in this way must die. The cutting may be done at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen, and it is, of course, much more easily done when the plants are young. While it is not difficult to cut off a small tap root with the knife, it is much more difficult to accomplish the same when the root has attained a diameter of an inch or more. Two or three years of persistent cutting will remove nearly all burdocks from the by-places of farms.

To Give Pigs a Bath.

The unfortunate pig has always had the reputation of being the most uncleanly animal in existence. This is

not entirely the fault of the pig, as his environment is generally accountable for his cleanliness. Pig raisers seldom attempt to give the pigs a bath, as it is almost impossible to catch and hold

them, even for a minute. Nevertheless a Missouri stockman tackled the problem and succeeded in planning an apparatus by which the pigs are given a good washing before they are slaughtered. It should also prove equally as useful at other times. The construction and operation of the dipping tank, as it is called, will be plainly evident by a glance at the accompanying illustration. Resting on the ground is the water tank, which is connected to an inclined inlet and outlet. On the incline of the outlet are tiny stairs to assist the pig in ascending. In preparation for his "annual" the pig is forced down the incline into the water, and if his common sense does not direct him on the incline, he is prodded from behind with a bar. In fact, in this device may become very fashionable with pigs, and it would not be surprising to hear of them taking their daily "dip" hereafter.

VERMONT'S \$1,000,000 SUGAR CROP. Various reports indicate that this has been the best maple season for years. The average sugar per tree tap ranges from 2 to 4 pounds. Last year 5,000,000 trees were tapped, and as large a number this year. Five thousand tons of sugar worth \$1,000,000 is a crop of importance to the Green Mountain State, remarks the Country Gentleman, especially as the national pure food law (which ranks second only to the oleo bill) as bringing about an immense reform in the direction of common honesty in mercantile transactions) absolutely forbids the selling as Vermont maple sugar syrup and product that is not actually and entirely what it professes to be.

HIGHWAY of the Future. The "future American highway," according to an inventor whose pamphlet is reviewed in Engineering News, will be a paved roadway 120 feet in total width, divided by longitudinal curbs into eight separate roadways, four for passage in each direction. He provides two 16-foot roadways for animal traction vehicles and a 4-foot walk at each side for the stray pedestrians who may still indulge in the antiquated method of locomotion that nature furnished. The rest of the width is devoted to automobile roads. As the cost of this remarkable highway would amount up to between \$100,000 and \$200,000 per mile, the inventor does well to call it a "highway of the future."

WEED CUTTER and Gatherer. Weeds are a constant source of trouble to the gardener, cropping up quicker than he can cut them down, and spoiling the appearance of the lawn. A Massachusetts man has invented an implement intended to help him solve the problem and lighten the labor of stopping and digging up the roots. It is a combined weed cutter and gatherer, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The cutter is adjustable, and is operated by a lever which terminates close to the handle of the implement. The gatherer is placed in the rear of the cutter. In front of the cutter are a pair of small, light wheels. It will be seen that after bringing the implement close to the weed a pull on the lever is all that is required to operate the cutter. As the implement is pushed on to the next spot, the weed is gathered up by the roots and carried on.



NEW WEED CUTTER

Black rot has been very destructive on cabbage and cauliflower for several seasons, and means of relief, even slight, will be welcomed by growers. Recent investigation by the New York station at Geneva show that the germ of disease may be carried over winter on the dry seed, a fact previously doubted by scientists, and that these germs may produce the disease when inoculated into the healthy plants. It is, therefore, a wise precaution to disinfect the cabbage seeds, as removing one possible source of infection. This can be done very cheaply, easily and safely by soaking the seeds for fifteen minutes in corrosive sublimate solution of 1 to 1000-strength.

WILD SILK. Among the peculiar products of Manchuria, which are becoming better known to the outside world since the opening of that country, is "wild silk," produced by an insect named *Antherea pernici*, which lives upon the Mongolian oak leaves in southeastern Manchuria. The annual production for a few years past is estimated at 15,000,000 cocoons. In Shantung this silk is manufactured into pongee.

Care of the Hedge. When the hedge plants begin to die out the cause may sometimes be traced to lack of plant food. There is considerable wood removed from hedge plants every year when the hedges are trimmed, and this annual loss cannot be sustained by the plants unless they are assisted. Apply wood ashes freely every fall.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of

Ayers SARASPARILLA PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.



RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

The man who is slow about saying, "Get thee behind me, Satan," is in for a long walk with the devil.

The man who has no fixed purpose in life is going down stream, whether he knows it or not.

Strength uncontrolled is weakness.

The devil can make a loafer do anything.

A contented man is harder to find than an honest one.

The biggest debt we owe the world is to do right while in it.

The man who never praises his wife deserves to have a poor one.

It is no harder for a lion to roar than it is for a mouse to squeal.

There are days when "Holding the Fort" is the right song to sing.

It is not what we have, but what we do with it, that knocks the pessimism.

When the Lord puts a man in a hard place it shows that He isn't afraid to trust him.

There is plenty of feeling in religion for the man who does the right kind of believing.

Bad news had a way of flying through the air long before the invention of wireless telegraphy.

The difference between a wise man and a fool is that the wise man does his thinking to-day and the fool puts his off until day after tomorrow.

WIT OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Sunday School Teacher—Augustus, what does it signify when they say a man is above reproach? Augustus—It signifies he's dead.

Mamma—Don't you know that King Solomon said "Spare the rod and spoil the child?" Tommy—Yes; but he never said it while he was a boy.

Teacher—Tommy, what are the different kinds of time in use? Small Tommy—Sun time, standard time, by time and a monkey-and-parrot time.

Johnny—I guess my mother is crazy. Willie—What makes you think so? Johnny—'Cause she won't let me play in the rain, but she makes me take a bath.

Small Elsie—Papa, I want to ask you an important question. Papa—Well, what is it, dear? Small Elsie—If man eats too much pie will he become piebald?

Now, Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me what happened to the giant, Goliath?" "Yes, ma'am," answered Johnny. "David rocked him to sleep."

Mamma—Margie, I'm surprised to hear you talk so rudely and order Stella about so when she has come to play with you. Margie—Oh, it's just make believe, mamma. We are playing she's a real lady and I am her new cook.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

The Way Uncle Sam's Officials Treat Spurious Money.

Sometimes it doesn't pay to be conscientious," said the man who had a scruple, but lost it. "One day I found a half dollar in my pocket—I don't know how it got there—which didn't have 'sterling' written on it. Said I to myself philosophically: 'Uncle Sam is a scrupulous fellow. He doesn't like bad money in particular. So he has established a subtreasury where he exchanges bad money for good money.' I don't know why I thought this. I suppose I must have read it somewhere.

When I had finished speaking, I found myself looking into the weather-beaten face of Washington on the steps of the subtreasury. So I entered. Behind a cage I found a clerk. "Here is a half dollar I think is bad. Please give me a good one for it," I said meekly. The clerk took the coin, carefully placed it on a die and brought it down on it with a resounding blow. Then he tossed the coin back to me and continued to count pennies. I looked at my coin and swore then and there I would never be so conscientious again.

The face of liberty was battered into a big "C," which plainly meant counterfeit. —New York Times.

American Landlordism Curbed.

The village of Rhinebeck, N. Y., near Poughkeepsie, has drawn attention to a certain tendency toward landlordism on the part of the wealthy idle class in America by taking action to limit the private estate of John Jacob Astor. Astor's estate, which already comprises 2,500 acres and touches the village boundary on two sides, was about to be extended by the purchase of another large farm, when a wealthy resident of the town bought the farm, with the avowed purpose of checking the further extension of Astor's property. The purchaser has formed a home-building syndicate, with the intention of placing the contested tract of 300 acres at the disposal of small home-seekers, part of it to be reserved for public use. In the last few years Mr. Astor has destroyed at least twenty-five dwelling houses, has exterminated one village, and disposed of several public institutions, in order to create an extensive private park, or hunting ground. The property is known as Ferncliff, and Astor's intention is to extend it to 10,000 acres. Much of the land bought up now lies unused, awaiting the perfection of the larger scheme, thus tending to restrict the increase of taxable land values.

Sure Thing.

"By the way, Jack," said the dear girl, dreamily, "don't you think you'd better speak to father this evening?"—Philadelphia Press.

There's a Reason.

Bill—Why is it you never hear of a football umpire getting slugged like the baseball umpire?

Jill—Because the football players are too busy slugging one another.—Yonkers Statesman.

Experience Teaches.

"Of course, the more children a couple have the longer their doctor's bill becomes."

"Don't you believe it! The more children they have the less likely they are to become alarmed at every little thing!"—Philadelphia Press.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

NO LIMIT TO ITS POWERS FOR EVIL

Contagious Blood Poison has brought more suffering, misery and humiliation into the world than all other diseases combined; there is hardly any limit to its powers for evil. It is the blackest and vilest of all disorders, wrecking the lives of those unfortunate enough to contract it and often being transmitted to innocent offspring, blighting legacy of suffering and shame.

So highly contagious is the trouble that innocent persons may contract it by using the same table, toilet articles or clothing of one in whose blood the treacherous virus has taken root. Not only is it a powerful poison but a very deceptive one. Only those who have learned by bitter experience know by the little sore or ulcer, which usually makes its appearance first, of the suffering which is to follow. It comes in the form of ulcerated mouth and throat, unsightly copper colored spots, swollen glands in the groin, falling hair, offensive sores and ulcers on the body, and in severe cases the finger nails drop off, the bones become diseased, the nervous system is shattered and the sufferer becomes an object of pity to his fellow man. Especially is the treacherous nature of Contagious Blood Poison, shown when the infected person endeavors to combat the poison with mercury and potash.

These minerals will drive away all outward symptoms of the troubles for a while, and the victim is deceived into the belief that he is cured. When, however, the treatment is left off he finds that the poison has only been driven deeper into the blood and the disease reappears, and usually in worse form because these strong minerals have not only failed to remove the virus from the blood but have weakened the entire system because of their destructive action. S. S. S. is the only real and certain cure for Contagious Blood Poison. It is made of a combination of healing blood-purifying roots, herbs and barks, the best in Nature's great laboratory of forest and field. We offer a reward of \$1.00 for proof that S. S. S. contains a particle of mineral

in any form. S. S. S. goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and by cleansing the blood of every particle of the virus and adding rich, healthful qualities to this vital fluid, forever cures this powerful disorder.

So thoroughly does S. S. S. cleanse the circulation that no signs of the disease are ever seen again, and offspring is protected.

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ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1907.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER
M A N A G E R

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

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Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

Wrangell is soon to be assessed by Mr. T. J. Case, who says that he hopes to return a roll of \$150,000 this year. Mr. Case says that it is the purpose of the Council to place the levy at 2 mills, the maximum allowed by the Act on incorporating towns in Alaska. The idea of this will be to create a sinking fund for the purpose of putting in a system of water works, as suggested by the Sentinel several months ago. If the roll reaches \$150,000, that will mean the raising of \$3,000. The license monies accruing to the town will amount to \$1500 to \$1800 more, raising the receipts to the neighborhood of \$5000. To run a school nine months will probably cost \$1500. Other expenses, such as salaries of town officers, repair of streets, etc., will probably be in the neighborhood of \$1000 more, leaving a net balance for a sinking fund of nigh onto \$2500. The idea of creating this fund the Sentinel believes to be a good one—one that will surely meet the approval of all property holders of the town who have the best interests of the place at heart, as through that method it would give us a system of water works in a few years without putting an incumbrance on the town or working a hardship on the property owners. It is to be hoped the town council will carry out the plan.

In Leslie's Weekly Mr. Gifford Pinchot, United States Forrester, said: "A great timber famine is not only in sight; it is approaching with bewildering speed." He states that in the early 90's it began to appear that a few rich men were getting control of vast areas of public timber land; that they foresaw a great shortage of timber and were preparing to corner the supply for private ends; but that President Roosevelt proceeded by establishing National Forest Reserves to protect the public against this monopolizing policy. It is very natural that those who thus saw that the means of their gains were gone should protest, even to the calling of conventions to do so. As usual in such cases, the hardships which would be incurred by the "widow and orphan," "the poor laboring man," or other "innocent parties" through attempts to curtail private monopoly, were made prominent. Such tactics have served too often to be abandoned now. Many condemn the establishing of Forest Reserves in Alaska has been condemned by many; but it was the "hogging method" of the big timber trusts and corporations operating throughout the northwest, that brought it about.

Many of the largest operators in the North have been depositing with this strong, conservative bank for years. This makes us quite familiar with the special requirements of Alaska business, and we know we can please you. We pay 2 per cent on checking accounts and 4 per cent on savings accounts.

Capital and Surplus over \$3,000,000
Total Assets over \$12,000,000

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